TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

PAGES 9-16.

AYDEN BROTHE

Special Sales. Live and Let Live Prices. Patronize Home Industry. Be Loyal to Omaha

Wash Dress Goods.

Bedford cords are very popular. Bedford cord effects in prints, 7c

Bedford cords, light or dark, 10c Bedford cords, light or dark, 30 inches

Bedford cords, 32 inches wide, plain colors, dark shades, beautiful goods, 19c yard.

Beaford cords in fine gingham, 15c

82-inch wide delhi cloth, 15c yard. 36-inch wide wool effect suiting, 15c yard.

Amoskeng teasle cloth, 10c yard. Flannelette suiting, 5c vard.
Plain fast black satine, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c, 19c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c and 40c

We are headquarters on wash dress goods. We carry the largest stock and

display the latest styles.

Look at our stock of fine ginghams, \$\frac{1}{2}c, 10c, 12\frac{1}{2}c, 15c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c and D emestic ganghams, 5c and 74c yard. 2,0 00 pieces of new styles of armures, 2 rge, pin capple tissue, shantong pon-

gee, can ton cloth, Arabian serge, Bratonia fsuiting, Brandenburg cloth, aveyron cloth, brocaded satines, etc., at 7c., 7fc, 10c, 12fc, 15c, 10c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 45c yard. We can suit you on wash goods. Remnants of white India linon at 5c

and 10c, worth from 10c to 25c.

We have the best line of o iting flannels in Omaha at 5c, 10c, 121 and 15c

Special Notice.

We have just received direct from Manchester, England, our spring stock of flannel; beautiful styles. Best goods shown at 50c, 55c, 59c and 65c yard. Mostly all light colors. See them on our flannel counters.

Linen Department.

Our sales on linens the past week have been the largest since we opened in Omaha. There has been a great de-mand for those half bleached damasks at 45c, 55c and 65c yard. Our towel counters have been very busy. Our 10c towel has been a surprise to most peo-ple. Where can you buy a linen huck hemmed towel at 10c except at Hayden's? Monday will clean them all. Special bargains Monday on fringed table cloths in red and white,

cardinal, red and green, plain white and white, with fancy colored borders, in all sizes.

Black Dress Goods

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY. All wool flannels 54 inches wide, 43c. Scotch cheviots, 38 inches wide, 45c;

worth 70c. Very elegant Bedford cords, with silk bars giving them the most beautiful \$1.10. plaid effects, \$1.15; regular price \$1.50. | 35 c These are among the very latest novelties in fine dress goods; do not overlook

Finest armure weaves in a large variety of styles in stripes and figures, for Monday's sale the price will be \$1; regular \$1.35.

Henrietta cloths, 38c, worth 55c. Serges, 55c, worth 80c. Cashmere, 25c, worth 35c. Fine Bedford cords, 29c, worth 45c.

The very finest and best satin finish

henrietta, 88c, worth \$1.12\frac{1}{2}.

A very elegant silk finish henrietta, 65c, worth 85c. Consumers can always save money by buying all of their black dress goods from us, as our stock is much larger than any in the west and our prices

Colored Dress Goods.

SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY. Monday we will place on sale a full as-

sortment of spring and summer dress goods in all the latest styles. 36-inch stripe and plain chevrons 25c. 36-inch gray mixed do beige 25c. 40-inch all wool stripe cheviots 39c.

36-inch all wool mixed serges, in all 40-inch all wool serge, spring shades,

40-inch Jamestown plaids 39c. 40 inch all wool spring suitings, 55c. 40-inch all wool herring-bone stripes 48-inch all wool suitings, 98c.

40-inch diagonal stripe camel's hair 54-inch swan's down plaid, \$1.75.

Veilings.

always lower.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. 2,000 yards sewing silk veiling, in all colors, to close at 10c per yard; regular

price 25c per yard. Special values in veils of all sorts. Crystal sported veils, Jet spangled veils, Chenille dot veils,

Brussels net veils, Honey comb veils. Harnet veils, Triple tuxedo veils,

in single or double widths, at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c per veil.

Dress Patterns.

Monday we will place on our bargain counter in front room of main floor 300 dress patterns at very low prices. 25 dress patterns, 10 yards in pattern,

25 dress patterns, 8 yards in pattern, 35 dress patterns, 71 yards in pattern, for \$1.75.

30 dress patterns, 7½ yards in pattern for \$1.98. 28 dress patterns, 7 yards in pattern. 35 dress patterns, 7 yards in pattern,

for \$3.50. 35 dress patterns, 7 yards in pattern. 35 dress patterns, 71 yards in pattern, for \$1.82.

Bargains in Our Silk Dep't for

Monday.

3 pieces gros grain black silks, worth and sell for \$1, Monday 75c. 3 pieces faille black silks, worth and sell for \$1.25 and \$1.50, Monday \$1. 5 pieces fancy stripe dress silk, sold usually at \$1.35, Mouday \$1. 6 pieces stripe and plaid dress silk, worth \$1, for Monday 65c.

4 pieces black polka dot chinas, new worth \$1, for Monday 85c. 3 pieces cream brocadd chinas, new worth \$1.15, for Monday 90c. 6 pieces crepe, in desirable worth \$1.35; for Monday \$1.10. Remnants in silks at half price.

Art Department.

200 dozen stamped linen doylies at 2c, worth 5c. 50 dozen fancy linen doylies at 3c, worth 10c.

25 dozen stamped and hemstitched linen doylies at 10c, worth 20c. 50 dozen stamped linen splashers with drawn thread, only 12c to close, actually worth 25c.

25 dozen stamped pillow shams at 124c per pair. 10 dozen 72-inch linen dresser scarfs at 39c, worth 65c. The very best embroidery silk in the country at 5c per dozen spools.

The Boston knitting silk at 15c pe ounce spool to close 'em out.

The best English tinsel at 21c ball. Chenille and tinsel cord in all colors

Laces and Embroideries.

Our new lines of spring laces and embroideries have arrived, and for beauty of design, variety of style, and cheap-ness of prices they excel anything ever shown in this market.

New effects in real torchon and medici laces with insertions to match. New and exquisite patterns in valenciennes

with insertions to match.

The new Point Lu Paris, a very beautiful and serviceable wash lace, &c.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, 25 pieces Chiffon, in all the new shades, regular price 35c per yard, for Monday only 25c per yard. Embroideries will cut a vers important figure in the dry goods business this season, as the novelty and daintiness of their patterns are so attractive that they will command the attention of all ladies of taste, and to look over our stock

means to buy. Fine cambric embroideries. Fine nainsook embroideries. Fine Hamburg embroideries. Swiss, demi flouncing, &c., &c. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

50 pieces 45-inch flouncing, very nice y embroidered, actually worth 75c, for Monday only 37c.

Books.

Sir Walter Scott's complete works, in 12 volumes, nicely bound in cloth, only \$5.75; publisher's price \$15.00. John Ruskin's complete works in 12 volumes, cloth bound, only \$7.95; publisher's price \$15.

Miss Mulocks' works, nicely bound, a \$1 per volume. Coopers' complete works in 16 volmes, cloth bound, \$18; publisher's orice \$25. Life of Christ by Fleetwood, cloth

bound, only \$1.25.
Mrs. Holmes' works, cloth bound only 98c per volume.

George Eliot's, 6 volumes, nicely bound in cloth, only \$1.95; worth \$4.

Thackery's complete works, in 10 volumes, nicely bound in cloth, \$2.95; Dickens' complete works, in 15 vol-

ames, only \$4.50; worth \$10. Muslins and Sheetings.

Our sale on muslin and sheetings will

continue on Monday.

Yard wide bleached or brown muslin

5c, 6c, 6½c, 7c, 7½c, 8c, 8½c and 10c yard. We carry all the leading brands and make the lowest prices no matter what the cost. Compare our prices.

House Furnishing Goods.

Special reduced prices on toilet sets: \$4.00 set reduced to \$1.89 \) \$5.00 set reduced to \$2.35 Warranted. \$7.00 set reduced to \$3.95 \$8.00 set reduced to \$4.95

These are all imported goods under glazed decorations. Extraordinary cut in dinner sets:

\$18 set of 100 pieces \$7.45 \\
\$25 set of 100 pieces 9.95 \\
\$30 set of 100 pieces 14.98 \\
Over 300 sets to select from. We carry the largest assortment west of Chicago. The biggest and finest looking 5c counters you ever saw. Thousands of articles for 5c each, commencing to-

Woodenware.

Wooden bewls, 3c each. Wash bowls, 9c each. Mouse traps, ic each. Potato mashers, ic each. Wooden spoons, 3c each. Clothes pins, per dozen, 1c. Baskets, 3c each. Clothes forks 5c each Clothes bars 49c each, Folding ironing tables 95c each. Washing machines, \$3.50 each. Wash tubs, 29c each. Wooden frame clothes wringer \$2.15 Wooden frame flour sieve 5c.

Buttons, Buttons.

If you are looking for something new in buttons, come to us. We have made a very extensive purchase, which enables us to offer very special prices in shapes and sizes in white and natural pearls. Square buttons will be the fashion this season. Our price, 35c up. Our spring novelties in dress are trim mings are beginning to arrive, which it very attractive and at remarkable low

Harness Dept.

We are receiving new goods for the spring trade. We have just received a fine line of cowboy saddles, some of the best makes, and will sell them at prices that will surprise you, for we are the

leaders in low prices. Also a full line of single and double harness, bridles, whips, blankets, curry combs, brushes, halters, tie straps, breast straps, pole straps, hame straps, sur-singles and straps of all kinds, buggy cushions, neckyokes and harness oil. SPECIAL.

A light double harness, \$20.50. Single harness, \$4.75, this week

[Carpets, Curtains, Shades.

Ou full spring line of carpets are now n. The styles, the variety, the quality and the prices are positively beyond competition.

Standard ingrain carpet at 30c, 35c 37c, 43c and 50c, actual value 50c to 75c. Highest grade extra super at 55c, 63c. 39c and 75c.

Remember, we are the only house west of Chicago carrying a full line of the celebrated Loweli extra super car-

The profits are next to nothing, but they are the best carpets made Ameri-Full lines lace curtains, chenille curtains, rugs, fringes and shades.

Drug Dept.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Wright's Sarsaparilla, 59c. Harter's Iron Tonic, 75c. Scott's Emulsion, 75c. Garfield Tea, 20c. Lane's Family Medicine, 40c. Fig Syrup, 29c, 1 arge size. Fig Syrup, 15c, small size. Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry with Fulu, 29c. Perfume, all odors, 25c per oz.

Beef Extract, 29c. Red Cross Cough Syrup, 17c. Shandon Bells Soap, 49c box. Elderflower soap, 2 cakes for 15c. Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, 43c. Hostetter's Bitters, 75c.

Stove Department.

Highest quality goods at half hard ware store prices.

The renowned P. P. Stewart, Dianond and Fuller-Warren Co. cooks and ranges; Aurora vapor stoves, the world's best at lowest prices.

Be sure and get our prices on gasoline stoves of all kinds.

Handkerchiefs.

MORE HANDKERCHIEFS THROWN AWAY. 15,000 handkerchiets slightly soiled.

drummer's samples and odds and ends, in fact all sorts for women and children, regular price 20c to 50c each, for Monday only at 15c each.

Brass Beds

Are becoming more popular every day. We have a few bargains in this line and would be glad to make a very low price to any one wishing a brass

Great Meat Sale.

Dried salt pork 6 to pound. Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 7 to per pound.

Boneless rump corn beef 5tc per pound. Sugar cured No. I hams, 94c, 104c and 124 per pound.

Sugar cured California hams 5tc per pound. Dried beef 71c, 10c, 121c per pound. Boneless ham 8c per pound. Bologna sausage 5c per pound. Liver sausage oc per pound. Frankforts 7tc per pound. Head cheese 5c per pound, Brick cheese 15c per pound, Cream cheese 15c per pound. Swiss cheese 15c. Best Holland herring in kegs 98c. Domestic herring in kegs, 75c. Best cape cod fish 12½c. 2-pound brick cod fish 15c each.

Salmon 10c per pound. White fish 10c per pound. Mackerel 12½c per pound. Ten-pound pail Norwegian sardines 75c per pail.

Bed Room Suits.

We are now showing a splendid line of bed room suits. Over 30 different styles in antique oak and 16th century finish, at \$11, \$15, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19 \$19.50, \$23 and \$25. All our suits are good and the price is low.

Mattresses.

We are headquarters on mattresses. either cotton top, wool or hair, and get your old wool or hair mattress made over at a very low figure: Fine line of chairs, rockers, extension tables, sideboards, hall trees, etc.

Baby Carriages.

100 styles now on display of the celebrated "Heywood" carriage. Our price on these carriages is less than the regular wholesale price, and this enables us to sell carriages now; what will it be when warm weather sets in?

Trunks and Valises.

Without exception we carry the largest line of trunks and valises, and our sales prove that our prices are right. The sale we started last week goes right on. Before you travel give us a call. We can save you money.

Thrilling Experiences of Congressmen Who Were Captured During the War.

ROMANTIC STORY OF SPEAKER CRISP

Capture of General Joe Wheeler-Representative Tarsney Took the Name of a Dead Prisoner and Escaped

from His Confinement. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.-[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.] -Congressmen

Yes, and the best members of congress, too. A baker's dozen of them have spent weary months in prisons watched by guards ready to shoot them at their slightest attempt to escape. Some of such attempts have gone about their prison pens with loads of iron tied to their ankies and others have been followed by bloodhounds and recaptured. These statesmen who how feed on the fat of Washington, then grew thin on prison fare, and their bones stuck out as they grabbed for their rations in all the different muitary prisons of the north and south during the ast war. They were all brave soldiers and they are all today patriotic American citizens. Not one of them bears any ill will towards the section of the United States where he spent those gloomy prison days, and both union and confederates among them

ment which they then received. Forty Days Under Shot and Shell. The stories of these experiences read like a omance. Take that of the speaker. Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp was plain Charile Crisp in 1861. He was a beardless boy of 16 when he entered the confederate army, but they made him a lieutenant and he led Com pany K of the Tenth Virginia infantry. He had served three years when he was wounded and captured and carried to Fort Delaware, and for three months he lay there with thousands of other confederate prisoners, having no comforts, but no great privations. Then an order

find excuses for the poor food and bad treat-

was issued that in retaliation for the acts of the confederates, 600 officers ong the prisoners of this fort should be sent south and placed under the fire of the confederate guns at Morris Island near Charleston. This order was not known to the prisoners, and when the future speaker was selected with the others and told to get ready to go southward, he supposed he was going to be exchanged and his heart was glad. The 600 were packed away between the decks of the little steamer Crescent. Bunks had been knocked up for them and these ran in tiers the whole length of the vessel. Each bunk held from three to four persons and down there under the decks it persons and down there under the decks it was terribly hot. The trip was taken during the worst part of the dog days. It lasted for more ithan two weeks and during the latter part of the voyage water became scarce and the salt water was condensed and given to the prisoners bolling hot. They would often but it into bottles and hang those by strings-out in the ocean to cool. At last the ship ar-rived at Morris Island and the speaker and rived at Morris Island and the speaker and has fellow officers found themselves put in a stockade on the sand. This stockade was aquare and it enclosed about an acre. It was midway between the confederate battries Gregg and Wagner, and in froat of the federal batteries, and so located as to be in the direct range of the confederate guns. These guns were mortars and they threw great shells which went shricking over the prison pen and now and then

Mr. Cobb's Short Rations.

"Not very good," was the reply.

"What were your rations?" long. At noon each of us got about half a pint of pea soup which was brought around in a barrel and ladied out and for supper we had a little mush or rice which was also served from a barrel. At first the feeding was not so bad but later on when the principle of retaliation was carried out, they cut us down to a pint of meal and a half pint of pickle per day. This was terrible and it was done in retaliation so they claim, for the treatment of the prisoners at Andersonville.

Capture of General Joe Wheeler. Perhaps the most distinguished prisoner among the members of the house was Gen-eral Joe Wheeler, the famous cavalry officer. eral Joe Wheeler, the famous cavalry officer. General Wheeler was a graduate of West Point and he entered the confederate army as a lieutenant at the age of 25. He was promoted again and again and upon the death of General J. E. B. Stuart, he became the senior cavalry officer of the confederate army. He was in fact the Phil Sheridan of the south and at the close of the war when Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fied from Richmond to Charlotte, N. C., Davis looked upon General Wheeler as his chief support in his projected flight through the south. He General Wheeler as his chief support in his projected flight through the south. He wanted General Wheeler to take his entire command along with him, but General Wheeler told him this was impossible and that the best means was for him to divide his best men into a number of small bands and that these could follow him and by the ease with which they could be managed, could be moved from place to place to protect and aid him. This was agreed to and General Wheeler was dashing along in the rear of Jefferson Davis when he was captured. He had not yet reached Davis when he received an order to disband his troops. He had done this and had only a few of his soidiers about him when he was captured. He diers about him when he was captured. He told me the other night the circumstances of

this prison at the same time with Speaker Crisp. He had been taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, had spent six months in the prison on Johnson's island, had been

carried from there to Fort Delaware, and now with these other officers he was in the stockade under the confederate fire. He and the speaker had practically the same exper-iences and they remained together until they were carried back to Fort Delaware. Their were carried back to Fort Delaware. Their guards on Morris Island were negroes, "and these," says Mr. Cobb, "were the blackest negroes you ever saw. These were exposed as much to the fire as we were and one of them had his leg knocked off by a shell."

camp was laid off in streets and we had lit-tie A tents and there were four men in a tent. A negro sergeant had charge of each tent. A negro sergeant had charge of each row of tents and it was his duty to call the roll three times a day and to issue rations. Around the tents and inside the stockade there was a rope tied to posts which we know was the dead line, and the man

who passed this rope or even touched it knew he would be shot."

aware and released."

his capture. Said he: his capture. Said he:

"I was lying in the woods in company with several of my soldiers and a couple of negroes when a party of union soldiers came up. These soldiers were in confederate clothes and they found us by the aid of a negro, who had brought us something to eat. They were headed by a Lieutenant Reynolds and as soon as I saw him come up and talk to my negroes I knew it was all up with me and that they

exploded in the air and fragments feil into the stockade to the horror of the prisoners. Strange to say, however, no one was hurt.

Representative Cobb of Alabama was in

"What sort of accommodation had you!"

"They were your rations?"
"They were not very fattening," was the reply. "They consisted of hard tack and mush or frice. In the morning we got from three to five pieces of hard tack and a piece of meat about an inch wide and two inches long. At noon each of us got about haif a pint of rea soun which, was brought around. treatment of the prisoners at Andersonville. Many of the prisoners then got the scurvy and we all became emaciated. We were under fire at Morris Island for more than forty days and were then carried to Fort Pulaski and at the close of the war taken back to Fort Delaware and released."

was I told them that I was General Wheeler and that under the cartel then in force I surrendered, and asked that we be parolled. Lieutenant Reynolds told me he

would not accept my parol at that time, and said: 'You wanted to be with Davis and we will take you to him.' With that he took mo with him to Atlanta and I was there put in company with Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, Clement C. Clay and ex-Senator Reagan upon a little boat and taken in this down to Savannah, where we got another boat, which carried us north. The boat that took us north was guarded by the gun-boat Matamoras. The families of Davis and Clay were taken north with us and Mrs. Davis had little Winnie Davis with her. She was then a baby and I had her on my knee during a great part of the voyage, and helped to take care of her as the nurse had been taken away from Mrs. Davis."

Alexander Stevens Was Scared. "I roomed with Alexander Stephens on the "I roomed with Alexander Stephens on the steamboat," continued General Wheeler, 'and I found him very gloomy over the prospects. As for me I felt very happy and I thought it was a grand thing that I had not been taken prisoner before and felt relieved that the war was over. One day I said to Mr. Stephens in a joking way that I had been accustomed to going north every summer for my health and that the federal government was very kind in the present in crament was very kind in the present instance when I had no money to take me there and pay my expenses for me. He rebuked me and said that I ought not to trifle with such a serious matter, and he told me that for himself he expected a long, if not a perpanal imprisonment. petual imprisonment. I told him there was no danger of his teing ill-treated, that he no danger of his being ill-treated, that he had numerous friends among the public men of the north and that they would not harm him whatever they did with the rest of us, on the account of the speech he had made for the union before the war began. He would not believe me, however, and said that he expected nothing but punishment. I then asked: 'Well Mr. Stephens, if this is to be your fate, what will be the fate of President Davis!' A look of horror came over his face and he raised his hands. Don't speak of it, he said. 'His fate is too terribie to think of.' Mr. Reagan took the situation more calmly and he raisedhis hands. Don't speak of it, he said. 'His fate is too terribie to think of.' Mr. Reagan took the situation more calmly and he evidently did not greatly fear the results. We went together on this boat north until we reached Fortress Monroe, where the party was divided. Jefferson Davis was taken off under a guard, Reagan and Stephons was sent to Fort Warren and I was put on another boat and carried to Fort Delaware. I was kept there for a month in one of the large rooms of the fort, and during this time I had a guard of an officer, three corporais and twenty-six soldiers. Soldiers with guns cocked stood at the door during the whole time and kept their eyes on me. They even watched me when I took my bath, and their esplonage was by no means pleasant. I did not grow fat on my diet. My breakfast was a piece of meat and a piece of bread served on a tin plate, which was none too clean sometime. For dinner I got a tin cup of soup with a little piece of meat floating in it, and for supper I had a piece of bread. I had nothing in the shape of tea and coffee to drink. I slept on the floor and was not allowed to read, write or speak to any one. Still, on the whole I was happy, and when one day I was led out to General Shoeph and dismissed without much ceremony, the thing seemed to come as a matter of course, and I was happy in the war being over and myself still alive."

A number of the northern congressmen who served in the union army during the war underwent all the horrors of the prison life of the south and their stories of Libby and Andersonville and the other southern prisons are thrilling in the extreme. Two of the strangest experiences are those of Representative John C. Tarsney of Misscuri and Representative Irvine Dungan of Ohio. Both were imprisoned for months and the capture of and escape of each has the variety and adventure of a detective novel. Representative Tarsney went into the army at 17. Heenlisted in the Fourth Michigan Lifantry and then served in the Fifth army corps. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, was carried off the field by the confederates and taken south to Richmond. Here he was kept for a time at Belle island, thence A Story of Tarsney. he was kept for a time at Belle island, thence

moved to Andersonville and finally in 1864 was taken to Milan, from whence he escaped. While he was in Andersonville his prison was located within eight miles of the home of Speaker Crisp and during the past summer Mr. Crisp told an audience at Kansas City that Tarsney was a constituent of his and that he had spent one summer at a famous resort within eight miles of his home. Tarsresort within eight miles of his home. Tarsney opposed the bill which was introduced
into the Fifty-first congress to give \$2 a day
to all surviving soldiers who had been in
southern prisons for the length of time they
were in such prisons. Speaker Crisp referred to this bill and to Tarsney's action and
said that Tarsney had told him that though
there was \$1,100 in the bill for him he could
not support it for the United States government had already raid him \$220 cents a day ment had already paid him 33% cents a day for the grub which he had received in that prison in way of commutation of rations and e really thought this was more than the food was worth.

The Horrors of Audersonville, I talked with Representative Tarsney last night about his prison experiences. Said he: "Prison life is bad in any shape and the southern prisons were terrible. The south was poor itself and its soldiers on the field were almost starving. The rations we received were missrably small and of the poorest quality, and at Belle Island, Andersonville and Milan we had mighty poor fare. It was terribly cold at Belle Island during the winter of 1864 and I was one of the first men sent from there to Andersonville and was in Andersonville when the stockade was first, in the might pooned. The stockade was huilt in the might I talked with Representative Tarsney last Andersonville when the stockade was first opened. The stockade was built in the midst of a forest and at first we had plenty of fuel to cook our corn meal, and after this had gone we had a bakery which served out our mush and molasses. Throughout my prison life I managed to get enough money to keep me alive, and during the latter part of it I succeeded in getting a number of extra rations. In the first place let me tell you how tions. In the first place let me tell you how our prison organization originated. While I our prison organization originated. While I was in Andersonville there was a large gang of robbers among the prisoners who made a practice of falling upon and robbing the new men as they came in. They were a set of thugs, made of bounty jumpers and stragglers and had been captured along with our soldiers. They had an organized band in the prison and they committed marging as well as orison and they committed marder as well as robbery. At last a vigilance committee was formed, and with the consent of Wirz, the commander of the prison, this committee arrested the leaders of this gang, held a court and tried them. The result was that

and tried them. The result was that

They Hung Six of Them.

in the prison with the consent of the rebel authorities, and after this we had a regular police organization inside the prison, and this afterward was extended to the other prisons, the prisoners being divided up into hundreds and the prisoner who was appointed having charge of each hundred and bringing them forth for roll call, and being, to a certain extent, responsible for them. Every now and then we would have new batches of men come into the prison, and new hundreds would be formed. During the latter part of my prison career I got in the habit of getting near the gate when these new companies came in, and as they marched up I would fall into line and give a fictitious name and thus become registered with them. Then when that hundred was up for roll call and for distribution of rations I would appear and asswer to this name and get my ration. In another hundred I answered as John Tarsney and got a ration there, and I continued this until at last I was drawing five different rations, which, in addition to my own, was six, and I not only kept myself but a poor feilow soldier who was too sick to play the same game. I was one of the first men in Andersonville and Milan, and I saw that these companies in which I registered were far enough apart so that I could skip from one to the other and answer my name in all, I began to fatten up and was doing splendidly when a number of the other prisoners got to playing the same game and the authorities discovered us. One merning after I had been called in Number 500, no order came to disband and I could not get to my other companies. That day it was discovered that 600 men were absent and that 600 more rations were issued than there were men. The officers of the prison then said that they would not issue more rations until these 600 men They Hung Six of Them.

were accounted for. There were 35,000 men in the prison, and I was not going to let these thousands of men starve for me so I told the officers how I had been cheating them. The result was that they took me to a blacksmith's shop and fastened thirty-two pounds of iron to my leg by way of punish-ment. I lugged this around for awhile and then one of the officials, seeing that I was but a boy, asked me what was the matter. I told him and asked him to have it taken off, saying that I would not cheat them again if they would remove the iron. This was done, but I couldn't keep my promise. My stomach was stronger than my conscience and I was soon drawing three or four rations under different names. Well, they caught me again and they now put thirty-two pounds of iron on each leg. I dragged this around for some time, but at last a Massachusetts men who had a file cut the chain so that I could take the balls off and fixed them in such a way that I could fasten them on with a string when I had to go to roll call. The result was that I got around very nicely and the author-ities never suspected that I was not drag-ging the load of iron all the time."

A Thrilling Story of Escape.

"What is the story of your escape, Mr. Tarsney!" lasked.
"It was a curious one," replied the congressman. "According to the records of that prison I am numbered with the dead and the United States government, which has erected headstones over the graves of the prisoners who died during the war, has probably put one with my name on it in the cometery outside the prison of Milan. The way it came was this: A large number of way it came was this: A large number of prisoners were to be exchanged, and according to the principle followe, by the southerners, the poorest, the diseased, the lame, the halt and the blind were picked out for exchange. I was too fat too get among that number, and I had no idea that I would be taken. The night before the exchange was to be made, in walking down the hill which was on one side of the prison, I heard a voice. It was about dusk. I looked and on the ground was an emaciated soldier who had attempted to drag himself across the stockade but had fallen helpless. I lifted him up, gave him something to drink and made him as comfortable as I could. I talked with him and he told me the compans that he belonged to and all about himself. H told me he was to be exchanged on the morrow, but with his consumptive cough I could see that he would never get to the north. He gave me the num-

consumptive cough I could see that he would never get to the north. He gave me the number of the company he was in in the prison and the name of his sergeant, and after doing what I could for him. I left him. Early the next morning, in crossing the camp, I saw what remained of him. He had died during the night, and he was little more than a dead skeleton. As I walked away from him the thought came to me that I might get out of prison in his place, and I at once went to one of my friends and told him my scheme. If wrote out my own name, my regiment and wrote out my own name, my regiment and my company on a piece of paper and pinned it on his coat, then my friend, Johnny Campion, and myself lifted him up and car-ried him and

at the side of the gate of the prison. This was the custom, and the bodies were regularly carried out and buried and the names upon them were recorded among the dead of the prison. I then went to the sergeant of my own prison company and arranged to have him report me dead. He agreed to do so and I went to the sergeant of the company to which the dead man belonged and tried to get him to let me pass out in this man's place. He at first refused and wanted to put in one of his own friends, but I told him that the scheme was mine and that I would expose anyone else who tried to be exchanged under it. He was ugly and would not consent to it and I was in dispair until at last I thought of an old silver watch which I had with me. It was the only thing of value I had saved and it was worth perhaps \$10. I pulled this out and offered him the watch, saying: "I will give you this watch on this condition. If I get out of the prison you may keep it, but if I don't you must give it back to me. ' He grumbled a little, but took the watch, and I was now ready for the exchange. I made Placed Him Among the Dead Bodies

myself took if anything more ragged than I drew in my shoulders, affected an extravagant limp and

Succeeded in Passing the Officers and getting out where we were put to wait for the train. The train did not come in on time and I had to pass a second examination and this time I came near being caught. I had gotten past the officers and was in the gate just ready to go out when the inspector called 'Halt.' I halted, for a move I knew would result in my death. The sergeant, however, who had my watch in his pocket spoke a word to the man, telling him it was all right and I was permitted to go on. My name was now John Frantz instead of John Tarsney, and I kept that name until I got through my exchange and was at the north. The man I represented was John Frantz of pany K of the Fifty fourth Pennsylvania regiment, and I had to answer to this and to where I was captured before they would let me through. At the Detroit reunion last me through. At the Detroit rennion last summer a man rushed up to me and pretended that he was going to fight me, saying that he had a little matter to settle with me. I was just gettling ready to defend myself, and I noted the twinkle in his eye and I found it was my old friend, Johnnie Campion, who had helped me to carry the dead body to the gate, and who after the war had gone to Iowa to live."

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Dungan Was Pursued by Bloodhounds. Representative Dungan of Ohio had several most remarkable escapes during his career in the military prisons of the southwest. He went into the war in the Nine-teenth Iowa infantry, was captured at the battle of Morganza near Baton Rouge, and he was confined at first in the prison near Tyler Tex. The stockage about this prison Tyler, Tex. The stockage about this prison was made of huge square posts set about six feet deep in the earth, one close to another, forming a wall or fence around the enclos-ure. Some of these posts were very large, and at first there was no guard inside of the enclosure and no guards on top as there were later on. Mr. Dungan and two of his com panions concocted a plan to escape. They dug the earth out from one of the larger posts, so that they could pull its bottom in-ward without disturbing the wall and could posts, so that they could pull its bottom inward without disturbing the wall and could
move it back and forth. They then watched
the guard and when he had turned on his
way past this spot the three of them slipped
out and rushed for the woods. They got
into the underbrush and safely away without discovery that night. When it was discovered that they had gone the country was
scoured for them, and some days later hey
heard the baying of the hounds who were on
their track. They were at this time
near a river and they jumped into this and
swam several miles down it to an island,
which was covered with bushes. They
crawied panting in among these and lay
there, while the bounds beat up and down
banks, but failed to locate their trail. After
their pursuers had gone away they crawled
out and made their way north, following the
north star and at last getting into the Indian
territory. They were thinly clad and it was
very cold. One night a northwester or a cold
blizzard came up and they thought they
would perish. The cold rain beat down upon
them, but they saw in the distance a spark
and they thought this might be a camp of Indains. They hurried forward to it and found
it was a burning stump from a clearing
which had been burned over by the Indians.
Dungan whipped off his coat and shielded
the plaze from the rain, and the other two which had been burned over by the indians.
Dungan whipped off his coat and shielded the blaze from the rain, and the other two gathered logs of wood and they soon had a big fire, which warmed them and about which they lay all that night.

"The next day," said Mr. Dungan, "we pushed our way on northward and we were almost famished when we saw an Indian hut. Unon coming into it we found it grants. The

almost famished when we saw an Indian hut. Upon coming into it we found it empty. The other two men rashed for the cupboard while I picked up a copy of Virgil which was lying on a table, and looking in the front of it I found the name of a man with the words 'Marietta, Ohio,' under it. It seems we were in the hut of a civilized Indian who had gone to school at Marietta. The Indian came in soon. I told him who we were and where we had been. He said that he was an Indian and that he was a confederate, but he was more than that—he was a Christian, and that as we were in need and had called upon him, he would help us. He then got us up a

good dinner and took us to a trail leading

over the mountains. Captured by Bushwhackers. "We followed this and were soon in Ar-kansas. Here we were captured by bush-wbackers and we were kept with a troop of these for several weeks. They at last handed us over to the jail at Washington, Arkansas and we were crowded with a lot of confederates and union sympathizers in the second story of the jail. We made a plan to escape from here. I had a knife which I carried in my boot leg. We made a file of this and filed one of the bars of the jail window so that we could slip it down and crawl out. Now the thing of it was to get a rope and we bought one for five dollars pretending that we want-ed it for a game. We inaugurated the game of Copenhagen in the prison with this and one night when the confederates in the prison were all asleep we tied this to the iron bars and slipped out. We intended to wait for a dack night, but none coming we tried to escape when it was bright moonlight. The last man who got out scraped the wall with his foot, and the guard heard him and made for us. The result was that we were captured after a lively run and were carried back to Typer. My prison life altogather lasted about ten months and as I look over the hardships of it and those of my attempted escapes, I wonder that I was able to endure them."

And There Were Others. And There Were Others.

Representative Grady of North Carolina served three months in Camp Butler about seven miles from Springfield, Illinois. He was captured at Arkansas Post by General Sherman and carried on a boat north to Memphis and there to Camp Butler. After he was through with his prison life he was taken south and an attempt was made to escape by cutting a hole through was made to escape by cutting a hole through the box of the car, but this was discovered and frustrated.

Representative Kilgore of Texas entered the army as a lieutenant and was an adjutant general of the confederate army of Tennessee when he was wounded at Chickamauga. He was captured curing this battle and was captured to complete the confederate army of the confederate and was captured to complete the confederate and was captured to complete the confederate and co carried to Camp Morton at Indianapolis and thence taken to Camp Morion at Indianapois and the theoretic taken to Camp Chase and to Fort Delaware. At Fort Delaware he had planned to escape. He was in the barracks outside the fort and several of his fellow prisoners the fort and several of his fellow prisoners and himself planned to jump into the water and swim for it to Delaware City. One or two mea did get away in this way, but General Kitgore was not among them and he remained in the fort until he was exchanged. Representative Buchanan of Virginia was taken prisoner at Gettysburg on the 3d of July, 1863, and he remained in Fort Delaware until 1865, when he was discharged.

Representative Rice A. Pierce of Tennessee was wounded and captured in a cavalry fight near Jacksonville, Tenn., in 1864, and was in the northern prisons during the war.

fight near Jacksonville, Tenn., in 1864, and was in the northern prisons during the war. Representative Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania entered the army as a private and came out of it as an assistant adjutant general. He was confined in Libby, Macon, Charleston, Columbia and other southern prisons for over a year and can sing the whole gamut of prison woes.

Representative Elijan Adams Morse, the Rising Sun Stove Polish congressman from Massachusetts, entered the army in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment at 19 years of age and he was in in charge of 500 contrabands at Brashear, La., when he was captured. He was in the hands of the confederates for only a very short time and was soon paroled.

soon paroled.

John R. Fellows of New York was in the southern army, and he was a staff officer under General Van Doren's department when he was captured at the surrender of Port Hudson, He was imprisoned at Johnson's Island for some time and then sent south and released at Fort Delaware. He describes the life at Johnson's Island as not at all bad as a prison experience and says the describes the life at Johnson's Island as not at all bad as a prison experience and says the prisoners were made up of officers and that they had lectures and schools and different kinds of games. Colonel Fellows is said to have been one of the most active amusement-akers of this prison and at one time he was m part of an amateur troupe there that gave abe old-time farce of "Box and Cox." twhich Colonel Fellows took the part of Box. He says that the bill of fare was by no means that of Delmonics, still for prison fare it was not terribly bad. Frank G. Carpenter.